



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Teuton acquired from the Roman neither the reality nor the spirit of contract, but rather modifications of its form content and sanctions.

It would seem to me to have expressed more adequately the scope of the argument, if the word "society" had been used in the title instead of "government." Such details, however, are not of consequence enough to draw attention away from the substantial philosophy of the book. An army of Yale men ought to crusade with it in the immediate future, and it is to be hoped that the majority of American college graduates are fit to receive and transmit this standard of thought.

A. W. S.

The Administration of Iowa: A Study in Centralization. By HAROLD MARTIN BOWMAN. 224 pp. Columbia University Series in History, Economics and Public Law, Vol. XVIII, 4. 1903.

The Administration of Iowa is the latest number in the series of studies in the administrative history and present-day organization of American commonwealths now being worked out under the supervision of Professor Goodnow. Massachusetts, New York, Indiana, and Ohio have already been covered, and with Iowa the fifth state is added to the list. These studies, uniformly well executed, constitute an invaluable addition to the literature of American government, and are indispensable to any student in the neglected field of state government.

The volume by Dr. Bowman is fully up to the standard of the preceding works, and indeed in grasp of the essential points and clearness of exposition superior to some of them. Administrative tendencies in education, charities and corrections, public health and safety, and in finance are the groups of subjects discussed by the author. The steady movement toward centralization in administration is the theme of the work, as in fact of the entire series, although this tendency is far less strongly marked in Iowa than in Massachusetts and New York, for example. The most conspicuous example of centralization in Iowa is, as the author shows, the organ known as the "state board of control," which governs the charitable and correctional institutions of the entire state, and has incidental jurisdiction over the educational institutions. Other illustrations are found in the appellate jurisdiction of the state superintendent of public instruction, and in the supervision of the inspection of milk in cities over 10,000 in population by the appointees of the state dairy commissioner. An interesting case of administrative

initiative, cited by the author, is the creation of a state board of embalmers by act of the state board of health, after the legislature had refused to create such a body. Some interesting anomalies in Iowa's experience are pointed out, such as the state board of education of 1857, and the despotic reign of the county judge under the authority granted by the code of 1851. The unfortunate experience of the state in its attempt to segregate state and local sources of income is clearly traced, and the deplorable results indicated. In discussing the subject of taxation the author might well have referred to the famous "tax ferret" law of 1900, which allows the county board of supervisors to contract with private firms for the discovery of taxable property not reported by the assessor. The "ferrets" are allowed 15 per cent. of the taxes on the property unearthed.

On the whole, Dr. Bowman might almost as well have used the title "A Study in Decentralization," for Iowa is still far from anything like an administrative unity. Urban and industrial conditions such as accompany the administrative changes in Massachusetts and New York do not obtain there, and the old system of local self-government has been allowed to take its own leisurely way. The author has undoubtedly demonstrated, however, that the prevailing tendency is in the direction of administrative centralization.

The volume is written in an interesting style, with a good sense of the relative importance of facts, and is an excellent example of the kind of a study that might profitably be made of the other states yet undescribed.

C. E. MERRIAM.

Industrial and Social History Series. By KATHERINE ELIZABETH DOPP, PH.D. Book I, "The Tree-Dwellers—the Age of Fear." Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. Pp. 160, 12mo.

A NORMAL SCHOOL teacher some years ago sent out the inquiry to school directors: "With what kinds of apparatus do you wish your teachers to be familiar when they leave the training school?" One answer was significant: "What we want most is teachers who can get along without any apparatus. We have no money to spend." There is no questioning the prime importance of the personality of the teacher, but the demands within the school today require better training, more leisure, more expenditure of money than ever before; and the objection is not valid that such work as is outlined by Dr. Dopp may do for schools with abundant resources, but has no place in those maintained at public expense. If this type of material is valuable for